

ROOSEVELT WINS PAYN OVER.

THEY TALK FACE TO FACE AND BURN THE HATCHET.

Payn Didn't Like the Old Roosevelt, but the New One is an "Able Statesman," Whom He'll Support—Republicans Free to Choose Candidate for Governor.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—After having been enemies for more than twenty years, President Roosevelt and Louis F. Payn made it up today in a personal interview; at least Mr. Payn gave assurances that he would let bygones be bygones and would take off his coat and work for a Roosevelt victory in New York State and Mr. Roosevelt expressed himself as grateful.

There was pretty free talk on both sides and Mr. Payn had an opportunity to explain that his opposition to Mr. Roosevelt dated back to the time when the Governor declined to reappoint him Superintendent of Insurance for the State of New York; dated back, in fact, more than twenty years when Mr. Roosevelt entered the State Assembly and declared that he would think and act without reference to the party organization.

In the course of the interview Mr. Roosevelt made it known that he intended to take no part in the selection of a candidate for Governor by the New York State Republican convention.

When Mr. Payn got here last night he said that he was in Washington because the President had asked him to come. It was said authoritatively today that the President had not invited Mr. Payn, and to this statement was added the explanation that in response to repeated suggestions by personal friends that the so-called anti-Roosevelt Republicans in New York, including Mr. Payn, be asked to visit him in talking things over, Mr. Roosevelt had replied that he could not ask any one to come, but that any loyal Republican who desired to see him would be welcome.

Leaving out of the question, however, whether Mr. Payn was or was not invited to the White House by the President, the fact remains that Mr. Payn, just as he said he would last night, called at the Executive offices at 10 o'clock this morning and was received by the President after a wait of a few minutes only, while Mr. Roosevelt was having a conversation with George B. Cortelyou, who retired from the Cabinet today preparatory to assuming the duties of chairman of the Republican national committee to-morrow.

Mr. Payn was dressed for the occasion. He wore a new black English walking suit, very light trousers, patent leather shoes, buff vest, pink cravat and broad-brimmed white straw hat. When he entered the President's office he wore silk thread gloves of a lavender shade. When he emerged his hands were bare, save for the huge diamond ring that is always on him.

In spite of the President's disclaimer, other members of the meeting between the President and Mr. Payn was not marked by any embarrassment. They had a heart to heart talk that left no doubt of Mr. Payn's loyalty, and apparently both felt better for it.

After the interview, which lasted about an hour, Mr. Payn said some interesting things for publication.

"I came here as a Republican having the interest of the party in the State at heart," said Mr. Payn. "The President wanted to know what the situation was in New York. I told him that everything was looking first rate and the party in the State, so far as he was concerned, was united. The men in the State who have been known as anti-Roosevelt men will be into the canvass and do as much for him and the ticket as his most ardent and lifelong admirers."

"There wasn't anything awkward about the meeting between the President and myself. You know that Roosevelt is frank and straightforward. It was as free and as frank an interchange of views as I could have had with an intimate friend."

"Yes, we talked over the ticket. Of course Mr. Roosevelt knew I was for Hanna. Mr. Roosevelt knew, too, that I was for Roosevelt for Vice-President in the Philadelphia convention, and he also knew it wasn't for any considerable love I had for him."

"The President didn't ask anything about any particular disaffection in the State. We agreed without mentioning any names that the proper candidate for Governor in the State of New York was the biggest and broadest man to be found who would accept. Beyond that he said, what was true, that it wouldn't be proper under any circumstances, and he didn't intend in any way, to interfere with the policy of the party in the State so far as nominations were concerned. He pressed it, would have to be left to my good friends in New York," and he added, "who are far more capable of making a ticket and of running the canvass than I could possibly be."

"The President was profuse in his compliments to ex-Gov. Black and full of praise for his speech at the convention placing Mr. Roosevelt in nomination."

"Yes, we talked in a way about what the St. Louis convention might do, and I told the President that it didn't make much difference who the Democrats nominated, as they were beaten before they started."

"It was suggested to Mr. Payn that it seemed somewhat strange that after his long opposition to Mr. Roosevelt he was now visiting him."

"Yes," Mr. Payn replied. "I have always been opposed to Roosevelt up to the time when there was no opposition to him in the national convention and he was made the candidate of my party. I opposed the Mr. Roosevelt that I knew twenty years ago, who was then a boy fresh from college and had no sort of knowledge of politics or the duties of a politician or a statesman. That was the Roosevelt that I had always been opposed to."

"I am now for THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States and the nominee of my party. He is not the Roosevelt of old, but one of the ablest statesmen that this country has ever produced."

"Mr. Payn said some interesting things about his connection with the interview with the President, and then he said with much earnestness:

"Young man, let me give you a piece of advice. Never trust a coward. He may be your most intimate friend, he may love you and admire you, he may be intensely loyal, he may be above reproach in his friendship for you, but don't trust him, for sooner or later he will betray you."

"Never put him on the outside; never put him in a position of responsibility, no matter what his ability may be; for some time or another he will fail you; will go back on you. Roosevelt is no coward. I've fought him for twenty years, and I know him to be a courageous man. He has physical courage and he has moral courage. He'll put up his arm against anybody."

Since he has been in the White House he has developed wonderfully, and I regard him as one of the greatest politicians and statesmen in the country."

When Mr. Payn was asked what would be the effect upon the Republican ticket if Cleveland were nominated at St. Louis, he answered promptly:

"He'd be an easier man to beat than the other man."

"Do you mean Parker by the other man?"

"Yes, Parker," said Mr. Payn. "Mr. Payn left here on the Congressional limited for New York at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He will spend the night in New York and start back for his home in Columbia county to-morrow afternoon."

"Six weeks ago," Mr. Payn said, when he got back from Washington last night, "some mutual friends of the President and of myself asked me to run down to Washington to talk over certain matters with Mr. Roosevelt. I refused at that time. I stated that after the convention, if Mr. Roosevelt should be nominated and should take off his coat and work for a Roosevelt victory in New York State and Mr. Roosevelt expressed himself as grateful."

"It is wonderful how circumstances have helped Mr. Roosevelt along. Four years ago many people thought they had extinguished Mr. Roosevelt when they had him nominated for the Vice-Presidency, and you know how it turned out. And now that he has been nominated for the Presidency itself the leaders of the party in this State must work for him, even though they may not be particularly friendly to him, because many of them want to elect their Assemblymen and Senators, and then again there is a United States Senator to be elected this year. Therefore we cannot afford to have factional differences in this State."

"Although Mr. Roosevelt is still impetuous and goes straight for the bull's eye, I found that in the five years which have elapsed since I saw him last he has become a very acute and sagacious politician. Although he asked me many questions about the conditions in the different parts of the State, I soon learned that he had been well posted on the things as much about those conditions as I did."

VERMONT REPUBLICAN TICKET.

C. J. Bell Nominated for Governor—Roosevelt's Nomination Declared Wise.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 30.—The Republican State convention here today nominated C. J. Bell of Walden for Governor; C. H. Stearns of Johnson, Lieutenant-Governor; F. G. Gilewood of Morrisville, Secretary of State; H. F. Graham of Craftsbury, State Treasurer; and John L. Bacon of White River Junction, State Treasurer.

Among other things the platform declares that in the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt to be the twenty-sixth President of the United States, "we recognize that the same careful selection and wise choice that has heretofore so abundantly and successfully appeared to the encouragement of patriotism and the devotion of Republicans throughout our land, and believe by his election the country prospers."

The platform also recommends a further two years trial of the license law after it shall have been amended, and recommends creating the office of Attorney-General.

Assemblyman Moreland Renominated.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 30.—At the Republican county convention to-day, Sherman Moreland was renominated for Member of Assembly.

TO DIE HE BROKE APPOINTMENT.

Real Estate Dealer Levy Failed to Win Interest Money on Race.

Michael Levy, a real estate operator with an office in the Pulitzer Building and well known for deals in Washington Heights property, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling gas in the five-story apartment house which he owned at 809 St. Nicholas avenue. He bought the house last January and since then had been living there with his wife and daughter. There was a heavy marriage on the building, and recently he told his friends that he had to have \$3,000 by yesterday. He said that if he could not get it any other way he would try to wiggle it at the race.

Levy went to the track on Wednesday and afterward said that he had cleared \$1,000, but had to have \$2,000 more. He went to his office as usual yesterday morning and later telephoned to his wife to meet him at the ferry to North Beach at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon and they would go to the race.

His wife and daughter waited at the ferryhouse all the afternoon for him. When they got home early last evening they found the door of the flat locked, and had to break it in. Levy lay on the floor of his bedroom with a tube from the gas jet in his mouth and tied around his neck a manner that it could not fall out. He was dead.

EHRET'S GIFT TO HAMILTON.

Adds \$10,000 to the College's Permanent Fund—Degrees Conferred.

CLINTON, N. Y., June 30.—The ninety-second commencement of Hamilton College was held to-day. It was announced that George Ehret of New York had given the college \$10,000 for the permanent fund. Mr. Ehret has a son in the graduating class.

These honorary degrees were conferred: LL.D.—Harlan Page Lloyd, '59, Glen Ridge, N. J.; George F. Lyons, '72, Binghamton. Ph.D.—Theodore N. W. Chadwick, '78, Atlantic City, N. J.; Rev. Charles A. Richmond, Albany.

News of Plays and Players.

Charles B. Dillingham cabled yesterday that he has engaged Bertram Wallis to be Lulu Glaser's leading man in "A Madcap Princess," at the Knickerbocker Theatre next season.

Beatrice Josephine Cohan, Clara E. Langford have engaged for the Rogers Brothers in "The Rogers Brothers in Paris," Dorothy Huntington, Emily Nice, Bessie DeVore, George Austin Moore, Fred Niblo, Frank Young, John Conwell, Joseph Kane, Louis B. Foley and William Torrey. Max Hoffmann will be the music director.

The Bell-Brinkner is to have a benefit at the West End Theatre next Monday. She will give a matinee and night performance of "Camille," and a new sketch entitled "A Quiet Breakfast," which she will soon present at Hurlitz & Seamon's new pier at Arverne.

The weather.

The area of low pressure expanded yesterday and covered all the Lake regions and the territory south to the Tennessee valley. This means warmer weather for the Middle Atlantic and New England States, for a day or two at least. There was an area of high pressure developing over the South Atlantic coast which should create warmer weather for this region, cloudless and showery conditions prevailed yesterday in the Lake regions and in the Middle Atlantic and New England States in the morning. Heavy showers fell in the early morning in the Lake and Mississippi valleys. Elsewhere it was fair. It was growing warmer east of the Mississippi and it was slightly cooler west of that river.

For the day, the weather was cloudy and showery and the afternoon generally fair; wind, light to fresh southerly; average humidity, 76 per cent; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at A. M., 29.86; 3 P. M., 29.87.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table.

1904. 1903.

6 A. M. 72° 50° 8 P. M. 72° 70°

12 M. 74° 52° 10 P. M. 72° 70°

5 P. M. 78° 70° 12 Mid. 72° 73°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

For eastern Pennsylvania and eastern New York, thunder showers Friday, Saturday fair, warmer; fresh northeast to north winds.

For New England, thunder showers Friday; Saturday fair, fresh to brisk west winds.

For western New York, thunder showers Friday; cooler in east portion; Saturday fair, fresh to brisk west winds.

MILES DODGES' NOMINATION.

SWALLOW LEADS THE TICKET OF PROHIBITIONISTS.

Gen. Miles Declined the Honor and the Harrisburg Clergyman is Nominated for President—George W. Carroll of Texas Selected for Second Place.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 30.—Gen. Miles waved aside the prohibition nomination for President to-day when a word from him would have secured it by practically a unanimous vote. In fact, he had only to remain silent to have won, but he chose to speak, and his following turned with almost as much unanimity to one of the General's most enthusiastic supporters and he carried everything with a whirl.

The second day's session opened with the Miles stock above par. No word had been received from him, and his silence was construed to mean that he would accept the nomination. The anti-Miles faction held a caucus and determined to place National Chairman Stewart's name before the convention.

The men who attended the caucus admitted that they were beaten unless something unforeseen should happen, but as Mr. Stewart had been the most outspoken opponent of Miles it was thought best to place him before the convention.

Less than two hundred delegates could be counted upon when the members of the caucus had reported, but it was hoped that one of the numerous telegrams sent yesterday had reached the General and that he would send something in reply.

The first business of the morning was to adopt a platform. The committee had arranged nearly all night over a massive suffrage plank and when it finally adjourned it was the understanding that majority and minority reports would be presented to the convention.

The "Narrow Gauge" faction, which favored a single plank platform, was completely snowed under by the "Broad Gauge" in the platform committee organization, and although the platform itself split and two reports were ready for the consideration of the convention this morning, both the majority and minority drafts contained several planks and neither contained any expression for woman suffrage.

There was a hot fight on woman suffrage in the committee sessions last night and it was lost so completely that neither the majority nor minority members permitted it to appear in their declarations.

The platform declares for the prohibition entirely of the liquor traffic, denounces the lack of statesmanship in the Republican and Democratic parties, asserts that the efforts to curb the traffic in liquor have not lessened its evils, and says that the Democrats and Republicans are engaged in nothing but a wrangle over the possession of office.

These principles are declared to be fundamental: The impartial enforcement of all law; the safeguarding of the people's rights by the application of the principles of justice to all combinations and organizations of capital and labor; the protection of every citizen in every place in all rights guaranteed by law.

The compromise planks declare in favor of placing the tariff question in the hands of a commission, of the election of United States Senators by the people, of the honest administration of the civil service laws and of the recognition of the fact that the right of suffrage should depend upon the mental and moral qualifications of the citizen.

While waiting for the platform committee to report, an unusual scene was enacted in the convention. While singing "Praise God, From Whom All Blessings Flow," and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," subscriptions were called for. Several persons subscribed \$1,000 each, several \$500 each, and on down with smaller amounts, until the sum of \$23,000 was raised as the nucleus of a campaign fund. Chairman Stewart said that this had proved the banner year in a financial sense, as only \$5,000 was raised at the convention in 1903 and \$7,000 in the convention four years ago.

Having cleared the deck for action, the Miles men prepared to take the convention by storm, but all at once there was a halt and word went from delegate to delegate that the General had refused the nomination. A crowd of excited delegates gathered around John G. Woolley, and he admitted that he had just received a telegram from Gen. Miles. It read:

"With many thanks for kindness shown, under the circumstances, I hope you will not present my name to the convention."

Mr. Woolley said that the telegram was decisive so far as he was concerned and that he would not present the General's name. The delegates appeared to think the action of Gen. Miles was due to Stewart's opposition, and all the Miles votes turned to one to Elias C. Swallow of Harrisburg, Pa., and without apparent prearrangement every one fell into line.

His name was presented by W. W. Hague of Pennsylvania, to which State California yielded when the roll was called for nominations. The nomination was seconded by every State called, plenty of opportunity being given for oratory. No other name was presented for the nomination of President. Swallow was finally nominated by acclamation. He was almost successful in getting the nomination four years ago.

George W. Carroll of Beaumont, Tex., and I. H. Amos of Connecticut were placed in nomination for the Vice-Presidency and the roll was called. Carroll took the lead at the start, and when the roll was announced he had received 628 to 152 for Amos and was declared nominated.

A mass meeting was held to-night, at which speeches were made by many of the prominent men of the party.

SANTOS DUMONT INDIGNANT.

Will Go to Paris, Have His Airship Repaired and Return at Once, He Says.

St. Louis, June 30.—The accusation of Col. Kingsbury, chief of the Jefferson Guard, Santos-Dumont cut his own airship balloon because he was afraid to fly it, has determined the aeronaut to go to Paris as fast as he can, have his airship repaired and hurry back so he can prove his good faith.

"I shall go to Paris with the silk bag of my airship at once," he said. "It will be repaired as soon as possible and I shall return in August and begin my airship work."

"As for the theory of Col. Kingsbury that I did not intend to fly, but sought a concession to exhibit my balloon, I will say that I did not come here to exhibit a balloon. I came to fly in it, and I am going to fly in it. Only yesterday Mr. Skiff asked me to exhibit the mutilated balloon on the fourth of July, and I refused."

Col. Kingsbury still insists that he believes Santos-Dumont either cut his balloon or caused it to be cut.

Baron Speck Von Sternburg Gets a Degree.

SEWANEE, Tenn., June 30.—International interest attached to the commencement exercises of the University of the South to-day by reason of the presence of Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador to the United States. The Ambassador made the commencement address and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Special Fourth of July Outing to ATLANTIC CITY,

Saturday, July 2, 1904.

ROUND TRIP RATES FROM NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, JERSEY CITY AND NEWARK:

\$11.00 Including TWO DAYS BOARD at the Rudolf, Garden, Islesworth or Windsor Hotels.

\$10.00 Including TWO DAYS BOARD at the Iroquois, Wiltshire or Pierpont Hotels.

Hotel accommodations include from dinner Saturday evening, July 2, until after lunch on Monday, July 4.

Tickets Good Going on All Regular Trains July 2 and

GOOD TO RETURN WITHIN SIX MONTHS.

Leaves Atlantic City for New York, 12:30 P. M. Station, 9:45 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.

Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car and Varied Comforts. 5:00 P. M.

W. W. Atterbury, General Manager. J. H. Wood, Passenger Agent.

Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent.

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